Walter Levison
CONSULTING ARBORIST

ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #401

ISA Certified Arborist #WC-3172

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Assessment of sixty (60) parking lot trees at

1287 Lawrence Station Road
Sunnyvale, California

Prepared for:

Rahmani Associates
940 Saratoga Avenue, Suite #112
San Jose, CA 95129

Site Visit:

Walter Levison

4/14/05

Report:

Walter Levison

Version 4/15/04

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1.0 Assignment

I was requested to assess all existing trees in the parkinglot of 1287 Lawrence Station Road in Sunnyvale, California, and prepare a written arborist report detailing existing tree conditions at the site based on the existing building and landscape configuration. It was assumed that any proposed site plan for this site would not involve removal of trees. Therefore, appraisals were not performed as would normally be done for a "development project" such as a total demolition / teardown.

The trees were tagged by the author at 4-7 feet above grade on a major vertical stem with racetrack-shaped permanent aluminum tags numbering "1" through "60".

A detailed visual assessment of the health and structure of the 60 survey trees has been performed. I determined an overall 'Condition Rating' based on the unique combination of the two health and structure numbers derived from field observation.

I prepared Excel tree charts using detailed field observations from 4/14/05 including common name, scientific name, height, spread, health rating, structural rating, overall condition rating, and a "notes" section which details specific findings for each tree specimen. Trees were identified in the tree charts by numbers correlated to the permanent aluminum numbered tags affixed to each survey tree.

The tree locations were marked onto an "existing site" map provided by the client. This map serves as a permanent survey tree location guide in the case that tree tags are removed by vandals.

2.0 Observations & Discussion

1. OVERVIEW (as per above): A total of **sixty (60) trees** measuring greater than 4-inches at 48-inches above grade were surveyed in the existing landscaped office building site known as 1287 Lawrence Station Road, Sunnyvale, California as per Sunnyvale requirement. The tree locations were marked onto an attached site plan map. All trees were affixed with permanent aluminum numbered tags at 4-7 feet above grade, and assessed for health and structural attributes. Tree appraisals were not performed, since the author assumed the site plan would not involve removal of any survey trees (personal communication, Rahmani Associates, April, 2005).

2. PROTECTED STATUS: The City of Sunnyvale regulates removal of privately-owned protected-size trees. The City definition of "protected tree" includes all trees of any species measuring greater than or equal to approximately 12-inches in diameter at 48-inches above grade. In addition, multi-stem trees with trunks measuring a total of more than 12-inches combined are also considered protected trees.

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3. TREES REMOVALS AND REPLACEMENTS: It is suggested that all trees rated with overall condition ratings as "poor", or "very poor" should be removed over time in a phase out program that allows for gradual replacement plantings to be installed using tree species known to be highly pest and disease resistant.

   A. All Modesto ash specimens at this site appear to be affected by foliar anthracnose which is a fungal disease that has ravaged this particular ash cultivar in the Bay Area. 'Autumn Purple' ash has been recommended as a replacement cultivar for diseased Modesto ash trees by Barrie Coate & Associates. Also, many of the new elm tree hybrids and cultivars available from J.F. Schmidt growers in Oregon are highly resistant to Dutch elm disease, and might make nice large replacements along the street. Elms offer classic vase-shaped branch architecture.

   B. The London plane trees in and along the perimeter of the parking lot are being affected by foliar anthracnose. The only way to control this disease in these sycamores is to remove the trees and plant a newer cultivar.

      The only known cultivar of this tree that has proven anthracnose resistance is the 'Bloodgood' cultivar which is susceptible to powdery mildew. Barrie Coate, consulting horticulturist recommends using the 'Yarwood' variety which is not resistant to anthracnose but does resist powdery mildew fungus. It may be prudent to replant with a variety of different tree species and cultivars altogether to avoid the anthracnose issue.

   C. Lombardy poplar #15 is in very poor condition with what appears to be a bacterial crown gall infection and serious dieback in the upper canopy. This tree should be removed.

   D. Carob #18 appears to have sunscald problems, root crown decay, turf drainage problems, over-irrigation issues, and possibly other secondary or tertiary problems as well. Carob #4 had a shelf fungus apparent on the root crown, but is still growing fairly well. Carob #27 has sunscald cankers near recent pruning wounds. These trees should be monitored and possibly removed over time.

   E. Evergreen pears #40, 41, and #42 appear to have a bacterial fireblight infection that is normally spread via rain splashing on blossoms during springtime. Fireblight is normally seen on fruiting pear trees in backyard orchards. The only way to control this bacterium is to prune all infected wood back at least 12-inches into healthy wood. Some arborists also recommend copper fungicide sprays, though this may not completely wipe out the bacterium (UC-ANR publication #3359).

      The permanent solution would be to replace the trees with species outside the pome tribe (pear, rose, etc.) of plants which are the only plants affected by fireblight.

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4. TREE MAINTENANCE: Pruning and other tree maintenance at this site should always conform to ANSI A-300 *Tree Care Operations: Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance – Standard Practices.* Hire only ISA-certified arborists so that the persons involved in the maintenance of trees at this site are experienced, trained professionals in the field (see list of approved vendors in this report).

   Good cultural practices such as removal of overhead or "pop-up" spray heads and replacement with drip systems such as bubblers and/or emitter line drip irrigation tubing is a wise choice both in terms of water savings and to help avoid disease problems which occur when irrigation water spray contacts the lower portions of a tree trunk repeatedly.

   Heavy irrigation is allowing for surprisingly good growth of the coast redwoods and European birch trees along the front side of the building (trees #43 through #50). Yet, traditional pop-up sprayheads may eventually cause disease in these trees by throwing repeated water spray onto the trunks as noted above. Therefore, replacement with bubblers or emitters is recommended.

5. Overall Survey Condition Ratings

Condition Ratings - Overall Tree Survey

Overall Condition Ratings (0-100% overall condition)	Approx. Percentage of Total Survey	Dominant Tree Species:
Excellent (90-100%)	7%	Coast redwood.
Good (70-89%)	17%	Stratified among all species
Fair (50-69%)	40%	Modesto ash & London plane
Poor (26-49%)	27%	Modesto ash
Very Poor (1-25%)	8%	Modesto ash

In the above table, it is clear that the majority of the site trees are in Fair overall condition. Trees in Fair condition may be retained if they are considered important pieces of the overall landscape, but they do exhibit potentially hazardous structural and/or significant health issues. Some of the structural defects in Fair condition tree branching architecture are correctable, though pruning for structural renovation is expensive and time consuming if done correctly by an ISA-Certified Arborist.

Trees in Poor or Very Poor condition should be considered for eventual removal as noted above in item #3.

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3.0 Conclusion

Various fungal and bacterial disease problems are affecting the Modesto ash trees, London planes, and evergreen pears at this site. These trees may therefore have to be removed and replaced with more pest and disease resistant species and cultivars over time.

Individual trees in poor and very poor condition should be removed and replaced over time as noted in section 1.0, item #3.

Use of pest and disease-resistant tree cultivars in the landscape is a good, long-term course of action. Relying on repeated chemical treatments to maintain landscape trees can lead to less than adequate results.

Follow-up, periodical evaluation of trees at this site is recommended.

4.0 Consultant's Qualifications

- Millibrae Community Preservation Commission and Tree Board
  11/01-present
- ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #401
- ISA Certified Arborist #WC-3172
- B.A. Environmental Studies/Soil and Water Resources
  UC Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California 1990
- Peace Corps Soil and Water Conservation Extension Agent
  Chiangmai Province, Thailand 1991-1993
- Associate Consulting Arborist
  Barrie D. Coate and Associates
  4/99-8/99
- Contract City Arborist to the City of Belmont, California
  6/99-present
- American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA) Consulting Academy Graduate Class of 2000
- Continued education through attendance of arboriculture lectures and forums sponsored by the International Society of Arboriculture (Western Chapter) and the American Society of Consulting Arborists

(Full curriculum vitae available upon request)

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5.0 Tree Vendors

Tree Moving Services:

Joe Ornaz Trees of California -trees moved by hand only	P.O. Box 13189 Coyote, CA 95013	(408) 264-3663
Mr. John Service @ Valley Crest	8501 Calaveras Road Sunol, CA 94586	(925) 862-2485
Tree Movers of Mountain View -can transplant, acquire, ship, and install trees -trees moved by mechanical spade only. -trees must normally be <12"DBH		(650) 968-6117

Sources of Replacement Trees:

Hecker Pass Specimen Trees Mr. Bill Miller	Hecker Pass Road Gilroy, CA 95020	(408) 842-2121
Pacific Nurseries-wholesale only	2099 Hillside Blvd. Colma, CA 94014	(650) 755-2330
Valley Crest Tree Company	8501 Calaveras Road Sunol, CA 94586	(925) 862-2485
East Bay Nursery	2332 San Pablo Ave. Berkeley, CA 94702	(510) 845-6490
Boething Treeland Farms (Wholesale to the Trade Only. Huge selection of common and hard to find tree species)	2923 Alpine Road Portola Valley, CA 94028	(650) 851-4770
Tree Movers of Mtn View		(650) 968-6117

Peninsula Air Spade Contractors Who Perform Tree-Friendly Air Excavation

Michael Young, Urban Tree Management	(650) 321-0202
Bill Patchett, Treescapes (Burlingame)	(650) 574-5354
Matthew Kidd	(650) 298-8937
Arborwell	(888) 969-8733 or Neil Woolner cell (925) 260-6655
Ian Geddes Tree Care (see below)	

Tree Maintenance

Advanced Tree Care- Rob Weatherill		(650) 566-9539 or 839-9539
Arborwell	Also contact Neil Woolner cell (925) 260-6655	Main Office 1(888) 969-8733
Area Custom– Ron Walker		(650) 969-7076
Bill Plateman		650.595.5135
Bob Yamane– Noonan's Tree Care	Redwood City	650.367.8818
BiotaTech—Brendan Nelson		Cell (408) 639-2189
Chris Hall– West Coast Tree Care	South Bay	408.379.1442
Dan Hoskins		650.322.4400
Doug Anderson	South Bay	408.378.2261
Gil Mitchell	South Bay	(408) 929-3040
Henry Ardalan "City Arborist"	Woodside	Mobile (650) 222-1771
Ian Geddes Tree Care	Saratoga	(408) 374-8233
James Scott	Los Gatos	(408) 370-2089
Kevin Raftery	Palo Alto	(650) 428-8733
Lane Kilpatrick		650.941.0240
Mark O'brien – no brush hauling	Menlo Park	(650) 327-0450
Mayne Tree Expert Co. – Richard Huntington & Kevin Kielty	San Carlos	650.593.4400

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McCarthy Tree Specialties	Menlo Park	(650) 367-7552
Michael Young- Urban Tree Management	Santa Clara	(650) 321-0202
Nature First - Jeremy Nama & Mimi Scoppettone	South Bay	(831) 562-8233
Randy Harris---Artistry in Trees	Mill Valley (Marin County)	(415) 388-2931
John Stepp	Mountain View	(650) 940-1452
Treescapes, Inc. Torrey Young & David Nelson	East Bay	510.638.0781

(The above sources have been known to provide high-quality arboriculture services in the past. They are not guaranteed or endorsed by the author.)

6.0 Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

Any legal description provided to the consultant/appraiser is assumed to be correct. Any titles and ownership to any property are assumed to be good and marketable. No responsibility is assumed for matters legal in character. Any and all property is appraised and evaluated as through free and clean, under responsible ownership and competent management.

It is assumed that any property is not in violation of any applicable codes, ordinance, statutes, or other government regulations.

Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however, the consultant/appraiser can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

The consultant/appraiser shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services as described in the fee schedule and contract of engagement.

Unless required by law otherwise, the possession of this report or a copy thereof does not imply right of publication or use for any other purpose by any other than the person to whom it is addressed, without the prior expressed written or verbal consent of the consultant/appraiser.

Unless required by law otherwise, neither all nor any part of the contents of this report, nor copy thereof, shall be conveyed by anyone, including the client, to the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales, or other media, without the prior expressed conclusions, identity of the consultant/appraiser, or any reference to any professional society or institute or to any initiated designation conferred upon the consultant/appraiser as stated in his qualifications.

This report and any values expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant/appraiser, and the consultant's/appraiser's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specified value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, nor upon any finding to be reported.

Sketches, drawings, and photographs in this report, being intended for visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys unless expressed otherwise. The reproduction of any information generated by engineers, architects, or other consultants on any sketches, drawings, or photographs is for the express purpose of coordination and ease of reference only. Inclusion of said information on any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation by Walter Levison to the sufficiency or accuracy of said information.

Unless expressed otherwise:

a. information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the conditions of those items at the time of inspection; and

b. the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the plants or property in question may not arise in the future.

Loss or alteration of any part of this report invalidates the entire report.

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Arborist Disclosure Statement:

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or to seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Tree are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborist cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning, and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, and other issues. Arborists cannot take such considerations into account unless complete and accurate information is disclosed to the arborist. An arborist should then be expected to reasonably rely upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate the trees.

7.0 Certification

I hereby certify that all the statements of fact in this report are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

Signature of Consultant

Walter Levison, Consulting Arborist
American Society of Consulting Arborists
Registered Consulting Arborist #401
International Society of Arboriculture
Certified Arborist # WC - 3172
4/15/05

8.0 Attachments:

8.1 Tree map, 1-oversized, marked-up page
8.2 Tree Charts, 3-pages

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Phone/Fax (650) 697-0990

Registered Member, American Society of Consulting Arborists and Member of the International Society of Arboriculture

Tree #	Protected by Ordinance?	Dia. Inches at 48-Inches Above Grade	Common Name	Genus	Species	Height (ft.)	Spread (ft.)	Health (0-100%)	Structure (0-100%)	Overall (0-100%)	Overall Condition Rating	Notes
1	X	26	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	35	50	60	40	45	Poor	Multiple codominant mainstems. Appears may have been topped in the past. Affected by foliar anthracnose to which this cultivar of ash is susceptible. May want to consider eventually removing all the streetside Modesto ash specimens with more pest and disease-resistant tree species.
2	X	21	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	35	40	50	50	50	Fair	Multiple codominant mainstems. One girdling root noted on soil surface. Appears may have been topped in the past. Affected by foliar anthracnose to which this cultivar of ash is susceptible. May want to consider eventually removing all the streetside Modesto ash specimens with more pest and disease-resistant tree species.
3	X	23	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	35	45	55	50	55	Fair	Multiple codominant mainstems. Two girdling roots noted on soil surface. Appears may have been topped in the past. Affected by foliar anthracnose to which this cultivar of ash is susceptible. May want to consider eventually removing all the streetside Modesto ash specimens with more pest and disease-resistant tree species.
4	X	7/6/6/6/5	carob tree	*Ceratonia*	*siliqua*	16	30	50	50	50	Fair	Sprawling structural form. Root crown folds in on itself. Shelf fungus noted on NE side of root crown, indicating root crown decay and/or infection.
5	X	10/7	Elderberry species	*Sambucus*	*sp.*	25	25	70	70	70	Good	Short-lived species. Declines/dies after 40-years or less.
6		11	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	28	30	50	70	60	Fair	Two codominant mainstems with wide crotch (may need to eventually remove one of two). Foliar anthracnose fungus affecting the Spring leafout. This cultivar is apparently not resistant to this disease.
7	X	17	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	30	35	60	70	65	Fair	Anthracnose affecting foliage.
8		8	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	25	20	30	30	30	Poor	Poor growth, form, and health. Significantly affected by anthracnose.
9		11	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	28	30	47	47	47	Poor	Need to remove concrete rubble from around trunk base. Significantly affected by anthracnose.
10	X	12	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	30	35	47	47	47	Poor	Significantly affected by anthracnose.
11		11	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	30	30	48	48	48	Poor	Significantly affected by anthracnose.
12	X	17	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	30	35	50	60	60	Fair	Moderately affected by anthracnose.
13	X	12	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	27	25	50	50	50	Fair	Canopy lopsided to east with a slight trunk lean also to east. Moderately affected by anthracnose. Epicormic shoots arising from lower trunk, indicating stress from anthracnose infection.
14	X	14/10/9	carob tree	*Ceratonia*	*siliqua*	23	35	90	45	60	Fair	Tree has been limbed up, but is still sprawling with low head-clearance. Codominant mainstems with narrow crotch which may split out eventually if do not remove one of the two mainstems or perform endweight reduction pruning. Note 1 splitout stem on west side of tree.
15	X	48	Lombardy poplar	*Populus*	*nigra Italica*	45	40	20	20	20	Very Poor	Dieback and decay in canopy in central portion and west side. Multiple codominant mainstems @5-6 feet above grade. Bark decay @ root crown on southwest side of trunk. Bacterial gall infection/decay on roots along the visible woody roots on grade, probably caused by continual mowing/landscape activity and overhead irrigation sprinkling.

Overall Condition Range: Exceptional, Good, Fair, Poor,Very Poor

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Tree #	Protected by Ordinance?	Dia. Inches at 48-Inches Above Grade	Common Name	Genus	Species	Height (ft.)	Spread (ft.)	Health (0-100%)	Structure (0-100%)	Overall (0-100%)	Overall Condition Rating	Notes
16	X	22	carob tree	*Ceratonia*	*siliqua*	28	35	75	60	65	Fair	Three codominant stems with narrow crotch @4.5-ft above grade. One large diameter mainstem was removed @2-ft above grade, which may have caused a column of decay down into the root crown. Lopsided canopy to southeast. Scaffold limb decay in patches.
17		6	flowering pear cultivar	*Pyrus*	*calleryana cultivar*	20	18	60	60	60	Fair	Appears generally chlorotic, possibly from poor drainage issues. Might want to try fertilizing to deal with the foliar chlorosis.
18	X	10/7/7/5/5	carob tree	*Ceratonia*	*siliqua*	17	25	20	20	20	Very Poor	Spongy hidden white decay in bud burl @ grade level on west side of trunk. Black sunscald canker on upperside of largest mainstem @5-ft above grade. Poor drainage and possibly overirrigation and sprinkler spray onto trunk are probably the causes of the decay at grade. Poor foliar density and twig extension.
19	X	26	carob tree	*Ceratonia*	*siliqua*	28	25	45	40	40	Poor	Severely pruned (limbed up). Multiple codominant mainstems and decay with bark inclusion @3-ft to 7-ft above grade.
20		11	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	38	25	60	60	60	Fair	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
21	X	14	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	45	35	70	70	70	Good	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
22	X	15	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	45	35	70	70	70	Good	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
23	X	12	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	45	35	55	60	55	Fair	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
24	X	21	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	45	45	60	60	60	Fair	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
25		11	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	45	35	55	55	55	Fair	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
26		9	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	35	35	50	50	50	Fair	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
27	X	8/7/6/5	carob tree	*Ceratonia*	*siliqua*	18	28	30	30	30	Poor	Sunscald cankers below where recent pruning cuts were made. Poor new twig extension and poor foliar density.
28	X	7/7/5/5/4	carob tree	*Ceratonia*	*siliqua*	20	30	75	60	70	Good	Some woodpecker damage on trunks. Moderate foliar density and twig extension.
29	X	25	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	45	50	75	50	60	Fair	Two girdling roots. Mildly affected by foliar anthracnose. Multiple codominant mainstems with narrow crotches. Scaffolds vertically oriented.
30	X	24	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	35	40	50	30	40	Poor	Dieback of foliage and twigs in upper crown. Tree possibly topped in the past. Cankers and decay in sunscald areas on scaffold limbs. One splitout scaffold. Two to three stripped out branch attachments where poor pruning practices occurred. One girdling root on entire north side of trunk base.
31	X	12	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	30	30	50	60	55	Fair	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
32		7	dead tree			14	17	0	0	0	Dead	
33	X	16	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	30	35	50	60	55	Fair	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
34		11	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	25	30	40	60	50	Fair	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
35	X	19	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	40	45	70	70	70	Good	Mildly affected by foliar anthracnose.
36		9	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	28	30	45	45	45	Poor	Significantly affected by anthracnose.
37	X	14	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	35	35	50	50	50	Fair	Affected by foliar anthracnose.
38		8	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	25	25	30	30	30	Poor	Canopy lopsided to east. Affected by foliar anthracnose. Poor growth.
39	X	18	London plane tree	*Platanus*	*X acerifolia*	45	40	65	65	65	Fair	
40		9	evergreen pear	*Pyrus*	*kawakamii*	23	30	40	50	45	Poor	Trees #40, #41, and #42 exhibit the regular leaf spot which affects this species of pear, but also exhibit black dieback of terminal leaves and flower clusters which appears to be bacterial fireblight (which usually affects fruiting pear trees).

Overall Condition Range: Exceptional, Good, Fair, Poor,Very Poor

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Tree #	Protected by Ordinance?	Dia. Inches at 48-Inches Above Grade	Common Name	Genus	Species	Height (ft.)	Spread (ft.)	Health (0-100%)	Structure (0-100%)	Overall (0-100%)	Overall Condition Rating	Notes
41		10	evergreen pear	*Pyrus*	*kawakamii*	20	30	40	50	45	Poor	The fireblight (if this is actually the cause of the terminal dieback) can be managed by pruning out all infected tree tissue at least 12-inches back into healthy wood, periodically disinfecting pruning tools with bleach solution (UC-ANR publication #3359).
42		8	evergreen pear	*Pyrus*	*kawakamii*	12	15	30	20	25	Very Poor	Severe trunk lean to south.
43		8	coast redwood	*Sequoia*	*sempervirens*	30	12	90	90	90	Excellent	Maintain good soil moisture around the redwoods.
44		5	coast redwood	*Sequoia*	*sempervirens*	17	10	90	80	70	Good	Gopher activity @ trunk base may be affecting root system. Trunk leans to west.
45		9	coast redwood	*Sequoia*	*sempervirens*	28	15	90	70	75	Good	Girdling root system from root stock may eventually strangle the tree's vascular system or destabilize the tree.
46		9	coast redwood	*Sequoia*	*sempervirens*	33	18	90	90	90	Excellent	Maintain good soil moisture around the redwoods.
47		10	coast redwood	*Sequoia*	*sempervirens*	35	20	90	90	90	Excellent	Maintain good soil moisture around the redwoods.
48		8	European birch	*Betula*	*pendula*	40	15	90	90	90	Excellent	This tree species is doing surprisingly well here, since it is often attacked by birch borers due to drought stress. Maintain good soil moisture to allow for continued healthy growth of the birch trees.
49		5.5	European birch	*Betula*	*pendula*	35	12	85	80	80	Good	Slight root damage and decay near trunk base due to mowing/ landscaping activity.
50		5	European birch	*Betula*	*pendula*	35	11	70	70	70	Good	Mainstem deflected south in upper 10-feet of canopy. Note dead twigs throughout crown: cause is unknown at the time of writing.
51	X	42	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	55	55	40	40	40	Poor	Hundreds of epicormic shoots growing from the upper sides of the scaffold limbs and mainstems, probably due to stress from anthracnose infection. Note multiple codominant mainstems with narrow crotches @8-ft above grade.
52	X	42	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	45	55	25	25	25	Very Poor	At least three girdling roots are circling the base of this tree. Anthracnose affecting tree. Central canopy wood decayed and upper canopy foliage completely wiped out. Narrow branch attachments.
53	X	20	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	40	45	75	80	70	Good	May require endweight reduction pruning. Tree affected by foliar anthracnose.
54	X	18	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	45	45	30	50	38	Poor	Affected by foliar anthracnose. Two codominant mainstems @8-feet above grade with wide crotch.
55	X	16	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	35	40	30	30	30	Poor	Multiple codominant mainstems @11-feet above grade. Some dieback of foliage/twigs in upper 1/3 of canopy due to anthracnose.
56	X	17	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	35	45	70	50	60	Fair	Multiple codominant mainstems with narrow attachments. Affected by foliar anthracnose.
57	X	27	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	38	45	65	45	55	Fair	Narrow crotches with abrasion occurring between two largest mainstems. Minor twig dieback (anthracnose affects) noted.
58	X	15	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	35	35	15	15	15	Very Poor	Severe dieback throughout entire canopy due to foliar anthracnose. One large girdling root out on southeast side of root crown.
59	X	24	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	40	50	50	50	50	Fair	Patchy anthracnose-caused dieback throughout canopy. Multiple codominant mainstems with narrow attachments.
60	X	19	Modesto ash	*Fraxinus*	*Modesto*	35	45	35	45	35	Poor	Significant twig and foliar dieback in central portion of the upper canopy caused by anthracnose.

Overall Condition Range: Exceptional, Good, Fair, Poor,Very Poor

ATTACHMENT F
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